

Assessors Meeting, June 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Present: Tara Hire, James McDaniel Mott Feibusch, Pamela Rollinger, Kathie Ianicelli, Angela Ianicelli, Richard Farrell, Danik Farrell, Travis Dow, Billy Boynton, Bob Smith, Penny Smith, Matt Weber.

Meeting called to order 5:35

Point of the meeting is to address a letter that was received by the town from the Department of Energy asking for our cooperation on the NEPA process for the National Historic Preservation act of 1966

A motion was made to become a consulting party with the DOE as per 36 CFR 800.4 and 800.5, to aid DOE in identifying all properties listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places which may be affected by the proposed undertaking. Research, archaeological surveys, and a view shed analysis are planned to identify historic and cultural resources that may be affected. DOE and the University of Maine project team will collaborate with all consulting parties throughout the Section 106 consultation process to identify historic properties and assess effects of the project.

The motion passed.

Discussion ensued on parties to contact for information pertaining to historic places on Monhegan, and the assessors asked those parties to send information to the Assessors to help inform a response letter to this request for collaboration.

Pam Rollinger was concerned that the letter was addressed to the town of Monhegan instead of Monhegan Plantation.

The assessors will send a letter in response.

Please see attached documents

Respectfully submitted,

Mott Feibusch



## Department of Energy

Golden Field Office  
15013 Denver West Parkway  
Golden, Colorado 80401  
June 8, 2017

Town of Monhegan Island  
P.O. Box 322  
Monhegan, ME 04852

**SUBJECT: DOE and USACE Identification of Section 106 Consulting Parties  
New England Aqua Ventus I  
Offshore Wind Advanced Technology Demonstration Project**

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended, and its associated implementing regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has initiated consultation with Maine Historic Preservation Commission on the effects of DOE providing funding to the University of Maine (project proponent) to support the development of an offshore wind advanced technology demonstration project consisting of two turbines on floating foundations in the Gulf of Maine, approximately 2.5 miles south of Monhegan Island, Lincoln County, Maine and 12 miles off the mainland (the proposed project). Additional project activities and/or potential impacts from the project would occur in or near Hampden, Searsport, Port Clyde, Monhegan Island and Pemaquid, Maine.

DOE has identified your organization as possibly having information pertinent to historic resources in the project area and is inviting Town of Monhegan Island to participate as a consulting party in the Section 106 process for the New England Aqua Ventus I Project.

### Project Overview

The proposed project, New England Aqua Ventus I (Aqua Ventus), would consist of the design, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of a 12 MW offshore wind advanced technology demonstration project. In summary, Aqua Ventus would consist of:

- Construction of a cofferdam, a water-tight enclosure, at an existing industrial facility along the Penobscot River in Hampden, Maine;
- Two 6 MW turbines supported on floating concrete foundations installed at the Maine Offshore Wind Energy Research Center (Monhegan Test Site) approximately 2.5 miles south of Monhegan Island in Lincoln County, Maine and about 12 miles off the mainland;
- Three or four steel drag embedment anchors per turbine or three or four gravity anchors (i.e. large weighted anchors) per turbine and associated mooring lines;
- Two 0.5-mile long submarine cables to interconnect each turbine to a seabed hub;
- One 16.2-mile long submarine cable, including a fiber optic communications cable (export cable) connecting Aqua Ventus from the seabed hub to an existing Central Maine Power (CMP) distribution line located in Port Clyde within the town of St. George, Maine. CMP is planning to rebuild 8.8 miles of distribution line from the Route 73/Route 131 intersection to Port Clyde to accommodate the Proposed Project; and
- Installation of a connection vault and a grounding transformer between the subsea cable and the CMP line, and construction of a Static Reactive Power Compensation System (required for voltage regulation or stability) between the subsea cable and the first CMP customer on the CMP line.
- An alternative being considered is to run the subsea export cable from the seabed hub to landfill

on Monhegan Island, ME. The cable would connect to the Monhegan Plantation Power District generator/switchgear location.

- o A second cable would run from Monhegan Island to a landing location at Port Clyde, ME most of which would be along the same route as described above.

#### **Background**

On February 7, 2011, DOE released the National Offshore Wind Strategy, in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Strategy includes and addresses two critical objectives in pursuit of overcoming barriers to commercial offshore wind development in the US:

- Reducing the cost of energy through technology development to ensure competitiveness with other electrical generation sources; and
- Reducing deployment timelines and uncertainties limiting US offshore wind project development.

Subsequently in March 2012, DOE issued Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Number: DE-FOA-0000410 US Offshore Wind: Advanced Technology Demonstration Projects to provide support for regionally-diverse Advanced Technology Demonstration Projects through collaborative partnerships. The primary goals of the Advanced Technology Demonstration Projects are to:

- Install innovative offshore wind systems in US waters in the most rapid and responsible manner possible; and
- Expedite the development and deployment of innovative offshore wind energy systems with a credible potential for lowering the levelized cost of energy (LCOE).

By providing funding, technical assistance, and government coordination to accelerate deployment of these demonstration projects, DOE can help eliminate uncertainties, mitigate risks, and support the private sector in creating a robust US Offshore Wind Energy Industry. DOE is using projects selected under this FOA to assess progress towards these national-scale goals. Aqua Ventus is one of the projects selected by DOE.

Offshore wind energy can help the nation reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, diversify its energy supply, provide cost-competitive electricity to key coastal regions, and stimulate economic revitalization of key sectors of the economy. However, if the nation is to realize these benefits, key challenges to the development and deployment of offshore wind technology must be overcome, including the relatively high current cost of energy, technical challenges surrounding installation and grid interconnection, and the untested permitting or approval processes. Accordingly, there is a need to reduce the cost of energy through technology development to ensure competitiveness with other electrical generation sources; and to reduce deployment timelines and uncertainties limiting US offshore wind project development.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will be reviewing portions of this project under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 pertaining to discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. and authorization of structures or work in or affecting navigable waters of the U.S. Section 404 is related to fill waterward of the high tide line and Section 10 is for work waterward of mean high water.

DOE is completing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed project under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and USACE intends to be a cooperating agency. DOE will include the Town of Monhegan Island on the distribution list to be notified when the draft EA is posted for the public comment period.

To streamline the NEPA process and to avoid redundancy, DOE and USACE have decided to jointly initiate the Section 106 process for the proposed project. DOE has been designated as the lead action agency under NEPA for the proposed project.

**Project Description**

A detailed project description including location maps and figures is attached (Enclosure 1).

**Undertaking**

DOE has determined that providing funding to support the development of the proposed project constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the NHPA and that the proposed project activities constitute activities that have the potential to affect historic properties. In addition, USACE has determined that permitting portions of the proposed project also constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Historic Properties Affected**

Per 36 CFR 800.4 and 800.5, DOE is required to identify all properties listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places which may be affected by the proposed undertaking. Research, archaeological surveys, and a viewshed analysis are planned to identify historic and cultural resources that may be affected. DOE and the University of Maine project team will collaborate with all consulting parties throughout the Section 106 consultation process to identify historic properties and assess effects of the project.

Should you have any questions about this undertaking you may contact DOE NEPA Specialist Diana Heyder at (720)356-1574 or [diana.heyder@ee.doe.gov](mailto:diana.heyder@ee.doe.gov) or USACE Senior Project Manager Jay Clement, at (207)623-8367 or [Jay.L.Clement@usace.army.mil](mailto:Jay.L.Clement@usace.army.mil). Any correspondence may also be sent to Ms. Diana Heyder and Mr. Jay Clement at the following addresses:

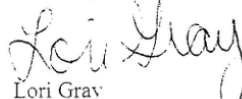
U.S. Department of Energy  
Golden Field Office  
15013 Denver West Parkway  
Golden, CO 80401

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
675 Western Avenue #3  
Manchester, ME 04351

DOE intends to use the standard Section 106 process as described in 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.6, and requests that you respond to this letter, within 30 days of its date, indicating if the Town of Monhegan Island intends to accept the invitation to be a consulting party and if you have any information pertinent to historic resources in the project area.

Thank you in advance for your involvement. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

  
Lori Gray  
NEPA Division Director

Enclosures: as stated

Electronic cc:  
Michael Hahn. DOE  
Diana Heyder. DOE  
Jay Clement. USACE  
Megan Hopkin. SHPO



**U.S. Department of Energy - DOE/EA-2049  
New England Aqua Ventus I - Proposed Project Description –  
Modification 001 – 03/06/2017**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has made the following modification (001) to the proposed project description:

- On page 10, Lobster Cove Road has been revised to Black Head Road. Note: this change is highlighted in yellow.

**U.S. Department of Energy - DOE/EA-2049**  
**New England Aqua Ventus I - Proposed Project Description –**  
**Modification 001 – 03/06/2017**

**1.0 Description of the Proposed Project**

The Proposed Project, New England Aqua Ventus I (Aqua Ventus), would consist of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of a 12 MW offshore wind advanced technology demonstration project. The design details provided in this Proposed Project description are preliminary pending completion of technical studies and final design processes. Aqua Ventus would consist of:

- Construction of a cofferdam, a water-tight enclosure, at an existing industrial facility along the Penobscot River in Hampden, Maine;
- Two 6 MW turbines supported on floating concrete foundations (see discussion below);
- Three or four steel drag embedment anchors per turbine or three or four gravity anchors (i.e. large weighted anchors) per turbine and associated mooring lines;
- Two 0.5-mile long submarine cables to interconnect each turbine to a seabed hub;
- One 16.2-mile long submarine cable, including a fiber optic communications cable (export cable) connecting Aqua Ventus from the seabed hub to an existing Central Maine Power (CMP) distribution line located in Port Clyde within the town of St. George, Maine; and
- Installation of a connection vault and a grounding transformer between the subsea cable and the CMP line, and construction of a Static Reactive Power Compensation System (required for voltage regulation or stability) between the subsea cable and the first CMP customer on the CMP line (described further in Section 3).

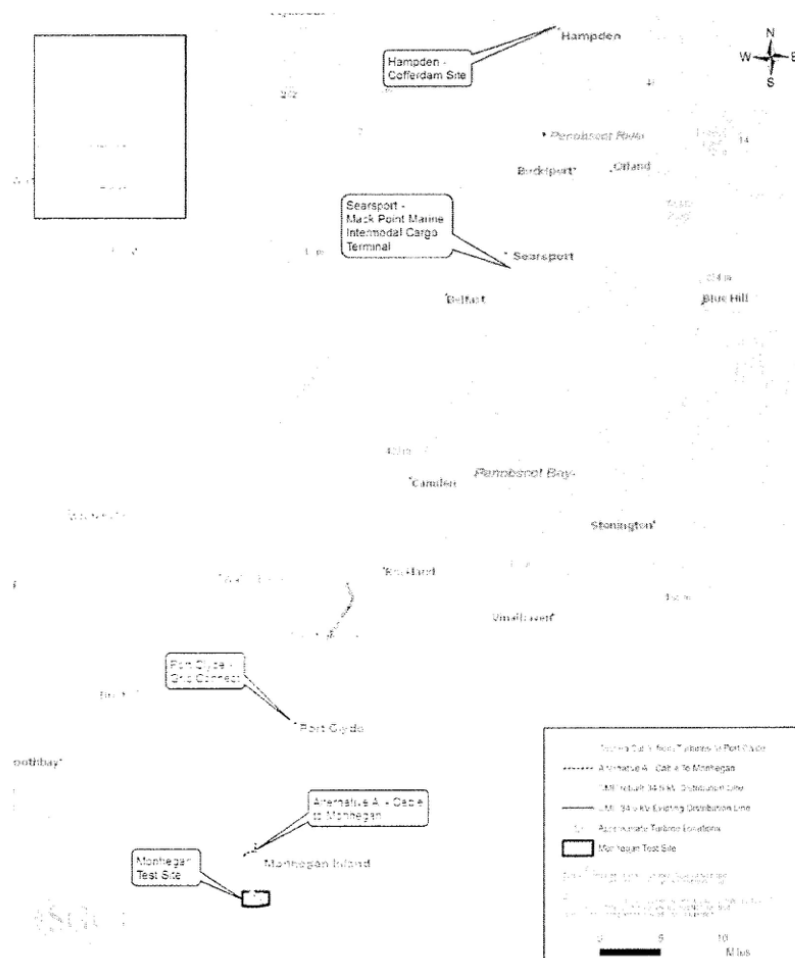
Considering the rapid advances in turbine technology that could result in energy production benefits, the University of Maine (UMaine) design team is also evaluating the possibility of upgrading from 6 MW to 8 MW turbines (16 MW total), which would be 5% - 10 % larger. However, use of the 6 MW turbine is more likely.

The offshore components of Aqua Ventus, including the turbines, seabed hub and associated cables, would be located in the Maine Offshore Wind Energy Research Center (Monhegan Test Site) approximately 2.5 miles south of Monhegan Island in Lincoln County, Maine and about 12 miles off the mainland (Figure 1). The export cable would traverse the seabed, mostly within an existing cable area, to a landing point in Port Clyde, which is part of the town of St. George, Maine, where it would interconnect with an existing CMP distribution line that terminates at a CMP substation in Rockland, Maine. CMP is planning to rebuild 8.8 miles of distribution line from the Route 73/Route 131 intersection to Port Clyde to accommodate the Proposed Project.

**U.S. Department of Energy - DOE/EA-2049**  
**New England Aqua Ventus I - Proposed Project Description –**  
**Modification 001 – 03/06/2017**

There are several locations under consideration for the cable landfall point at Port Clyde, approximately 1,200 feet apart.

Additional project components includes the construction of a cofferdam for use in the construction of the two floating foundations. The cofferdam would be built at an existing industrial facility along the Penobscot River in Hampden, Maine (Figure 1). Partial construction of the floating foundations would occur in the cofferdam and then the foundations would be towed down the Penobscot River to the Mack Point Marine Intermodal Cargo Terminal (Mack Point) in the town of Searsport, Maine (Figure 1). At Mack Point, assembly of the floating foundations and attachment of the turbine components to the foundations would be completed. The turbines/floating foundations would be towed to the Monhegan Test Site for deployment and operation for a period of approximately 20 years, subject to permitting.



**Figure 1. Proposed Location of New England Aqua Ventus I.**

### 1.1 Alternative A: Cable to Monhegan Island

For Alternative A, the subsea export cable would run from the seabed hub to a landfall on Monhegan Island to provide a power source and fiber optic cable for high-speed internet to Monhegan Island. A second cable would run from Monhegan Island to a landing location at Port Clyde, most of which would be along the same route as described above in Section 1.0. From the landing point at Monhegan Island, the Proposed Project would connect to the Monhegan Plantation Power District (MPPD) generator/switchgear location. Other than the portion of the cable going to and from Monhegan Island and the MPPD location, the cable route, and all other

project components would remain the same as described above in Section 1.0. This alternative is currently an option being negotiated by the residents of Monhegan Island as part of a community benefit agreement.

## **2.0 Monhegan Test Site**

The Monhegan Test Site is approximately one mile wide and two miles long. Water depths in the area range from about 200 to 360 feet. This site was selected by the State of Maine under legislation implemented to encourage the development of offshore wind energy production in Maine (Title 12 M.R.S.A. Section 1868). The State of Maine identified this site after an intensive siting study, public outreach, and stakeholder engagement. The site is leased by the State to UMaine.

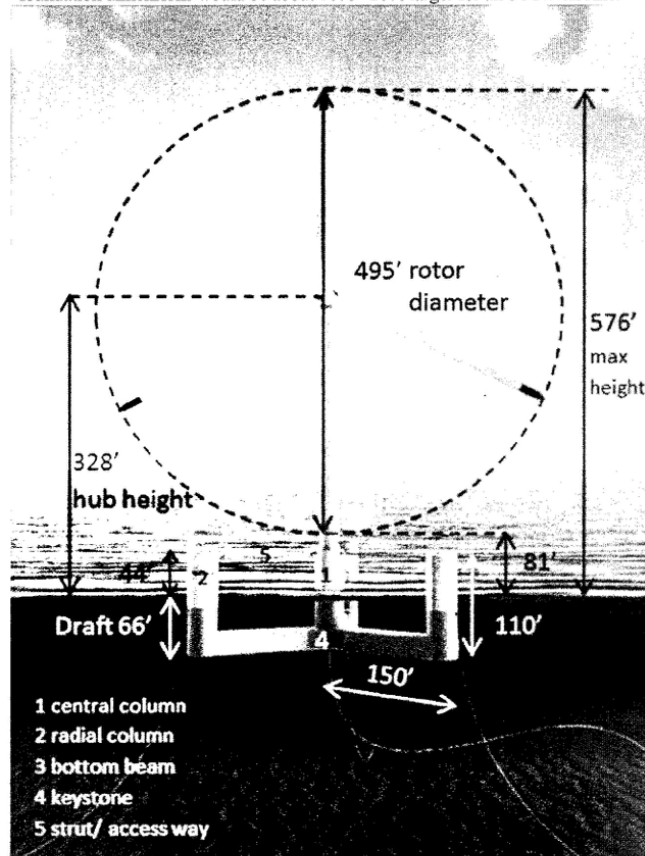
## **3.0 Wind Turbine, Floating Foundation, and Cable Design**

### Turbines

Aqua Ventus would consist of two turbines, each with a generating capacity of 6 MW. Offshore wind turbines typically operate 40% - 50% of the time throughout the year, depending on the site wind conditions. The turbines would be located about one mile apart in the Monhegan Test Site. The turbine rotor diameter would be approximately 495 feet and the center of the rotor would be at a height of approximately 328 feet above the waterline (hub height), for a maximum height of approximately 576 feet above the waterline (Figure 2). The tip of the blade, when at its lowest point would be about 81 feet above the waterline. As noted in Section 1, the UMaine design team is also evaluating the possibility of upgrading to 8 MW turbines (16 MW total), which would be 5% -10% larger than 6 MW turbines. The turbine and tower would be painted white. Lighting on the turbines would include two flashing red lights on top of the turbine to comply with Federal Aviation Act requirements.



**Note:** For an 8 MW turbine, approximate dimensions of the turbine would be: maximum height - 614 ft; rotor diameter - 538 ft; hub height - 345 ft. The floating foundation dimensions would be about 10% - 20% larger for an 8 MW turbine.



**Figure 2. Anticipated Dimensions of Proposed Floating Offshore 6 MW Wind Turbines and Foundations (all dimensions are +/- 5 feet).**

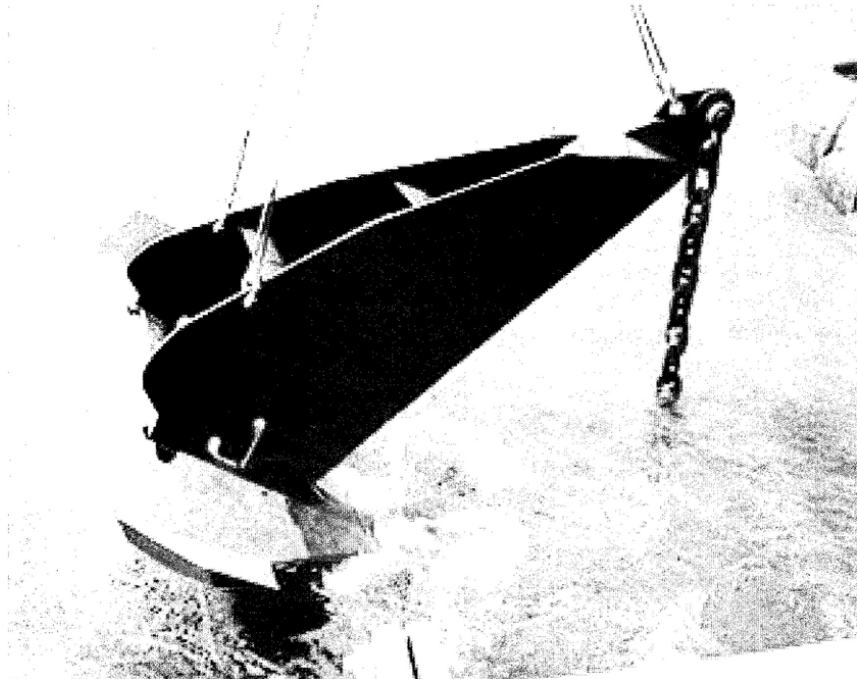
## Floating Foundations

Each turbine would be supported by a reinforced concrete floating foundation. Each foundation consists of a central circular column supporting the wind turbine tower and three additional circular columns spaced radially from the center to form a tri-float configuration. This type of floating foundation is called a semi-submersible foundation. The floating foundation would extend approximately 66 feet below the waterline, extend 44 feet above the waterline (Figure 2),

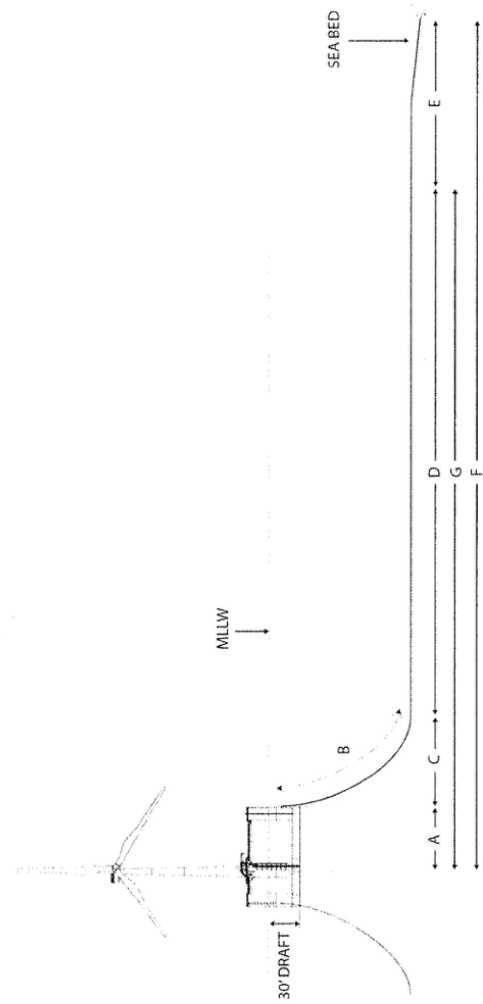
and would have a diameter of approximately 300 feet. There would be flashing lights on the floating foundations to comply with the U.S. Coast Guard navigation aid requirements.

#### Mooring and Anchoring System

Each floating foundation would be anchored to the seabed using three or four steel drag embedment anchors and chain mooring lines. Drag embedment anchors are similar to ship plow anchors, as shown in Figure 3. The mooring lines connect the anchors on the seafloor to the floating foundations, as shown in Figure 4. Chain mooring lines and drag embedment anchors are typically used for mooring large floating offshore structures, such as oil and gas platforms. In the event that the drag embedment anchors prove infeasible (e.g., because of lack of sufficient mud thickness on the seabed), the Proposed Project would instead use up to three or four large weighted anchors per turbine, called gravity anchors that would be placed on the seabed and connected to the floating turbine via chain mooring lines.



**Figure 3. Example of a Drag Embedment Anchor.**

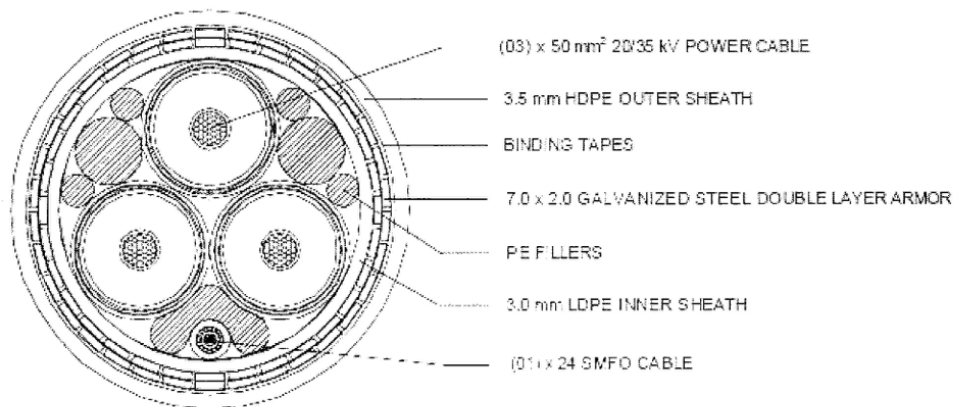


DIMENSION	DESCRIPTION	EAST TURBINE			WEST TURBINE		
		E1	E2	E3	W1	W2	W3
A	DISTANCE FROM HULL CENTER TO MOORING ATTACHMENT (FT)	150	150	150	150	150	150
B	SUSPENDED CHAIN LENGTH (FT)	433	433	433	531	531	531
C	HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OF SUSPENDED CHAIN (FT)	329	345	350	306	306	306
D	MINIMUM REQUIRED LAID CHAIN LENGTH (FT)	1,339	1,339	1,339	1,362	1,362	1,362
E	DIFFERENCE OF F AND G (FT)	0	266	413	476	367	932
F	TOTAL HORIZONTAL FROM ANCHOR TO TURBINE CENTER (FT)	1,818	2,099	2,252	2,293	2,185	2,749
G	MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DISTANCE PER MMC: A+C+D (FT)	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818

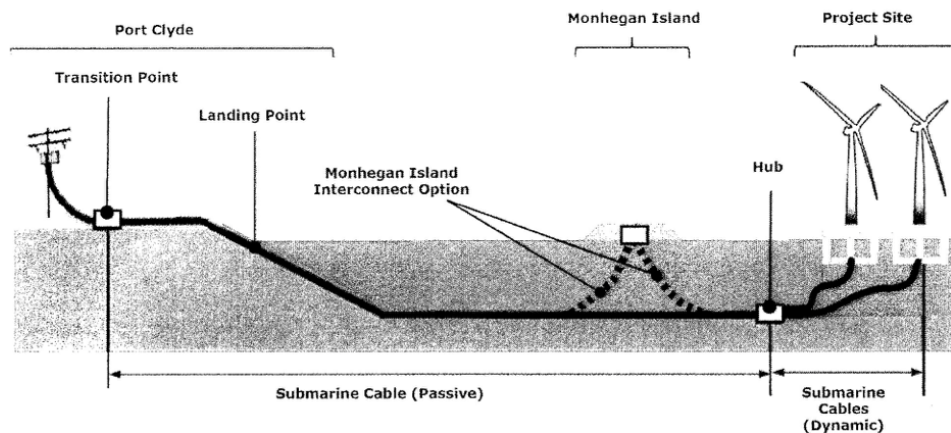
Figure 4. Elevation View of the Proposed Mooring Line Design (Not to Scale).

### Cables

Each turbine would have an export cable for transmitting power at 34.5 kV, 3-phase Alternating Current (AC), and would be roughly four inches in diameter and armored (Figure 5). The cables would be supported in the water column with a series of clamp-on buoyancy modules or floats along the length of the cable to a seabed hub that would be installed on the sea floor. The seabed hub connects the 6 MW export cable from each turbine and the associated fiber optics to a 12 MW subsea export cable, approximately 5.5 inches in diameter (Figure 6). If 8 MW turbines are used, the cable would have a slightly greater diameter.



**Figure 5. Cross-Section of Subsea Cable Showing Electrical Conductors and Fiber Optic Cable.**



**Figure 6. Components of Project Electrical Interconnection (Not to Scale).**

Much of the Monhegan/Port Clyde cable route would be in an existing cableway formerly used for a communication cable. From the landing point in Port Clyde (as noted, several options, about 1,200 feet apart, are being considered) the cable would be routed underground for approximately 775 feet and overhead for 725 feet to the point of interconnect with an existing CMP distribution line.

A Static Reactive Power Compensation System would be required by CMP for voltage regulation or stability. It would be located at a site still to be determined adjacent to the rebuilt CMP line in Port Clyde, between the subsea cable and the first CMP customer on that line. The facility would consist of a fenced area, measuring 80 feet x 80 feet, surrounded by a 16 foot-wide access road. The fenced area would contain electronics packaged in a steel container, two or three transformers mounted on concrete pads, and a breaker (to separate the Aqua Ventus Project from the CMP line).

*Alternative A, Cable to Monhegan Island* – From a landing point on Monhegan Island, the subsea export cable from the seabed hub and the subsea cable to Port Clyde would be buried below ground for about 300 feet to a vault. At that location, the two cables would be spliced to a third cable, for connection to the MPPD. The landing point would be in Deadman's Cove, or possibly some other nearby location and the cable would be routed to take advantage of the existing subsea cable ROW to the degree feasible. If located in Deadman's Cove, the Monhegan cable likely would be connected from the splice to a transformer then run underground or overhead on a rebuilt pole line, formerly used by the telephone utility, for approximately 680 feet to Black Head Road, and then underground approximately 650 feet, parallel to an existing MPPD line. This line would terminate at the MPPD generator/switchgear location (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. Proposed Cable Route, Monhegan Island.**

#### 4.0 Assembly and Installation

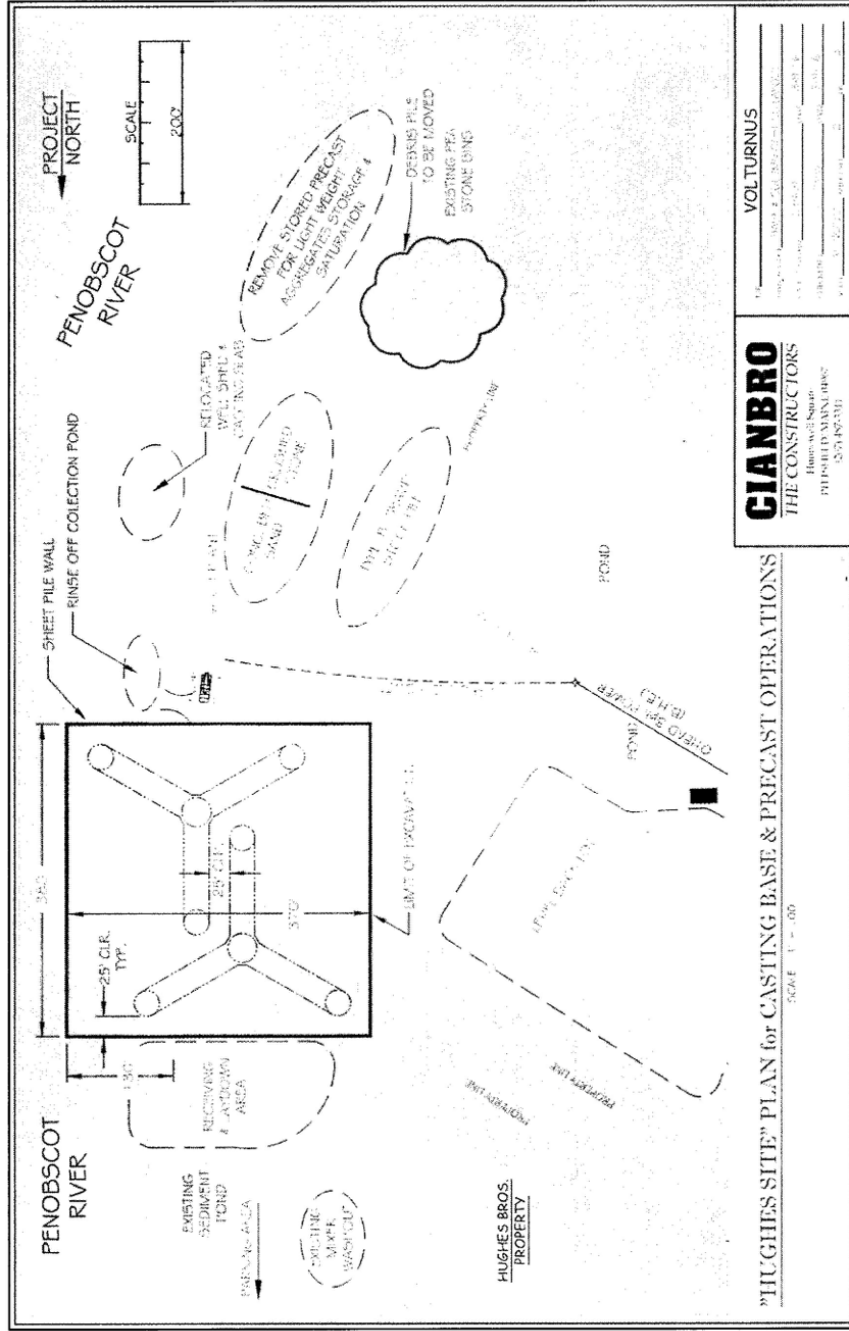
##### Assembly

The floating foundations would be constructed and partially assembled in a cofferdam. The cofferdam would be constructed along a tidal portion of the Penobscot River in Hampden, Maine at an existing industrial facility (Figures 8 and 9). Access to the Aqua Ventus assembly site would be through an existing entrance from U.S. Route 1 - Main Road North. The existing access road to the concrete batch plant, which is within the interior of the industrial facility and part of which runs parallel to the river, might be relocated slightly to the west (away from the river).

The cofferdam would be approximately 380 feet by 370 feet. The top of the cofferdam would be slightly higher than the river's elevation at high tide, whereas the base of the cofferdam would be below the elevation of low tide. Approximately 38,000 square feet (0.9 acre) of river bottom, some of which is exposed during low tide, would be dredged adjacent to the cofferdam to provide sufficient depth to float the foundations into the river channel. Dredging would occur over about four weeks. Excavation of the cofferdam would take about two to three weeks and construction of the cofferdam would take about four months. Blasting might be required to loosen or break up rock that cannot be removed in its current form during cofferdam excavation. Construction of the two foundations is expected to take about a year. If 8 MW turbines are selected for the project, the cofferdam would need to be about 10% - 20% larger to accommodate construction of larger floating foundations.

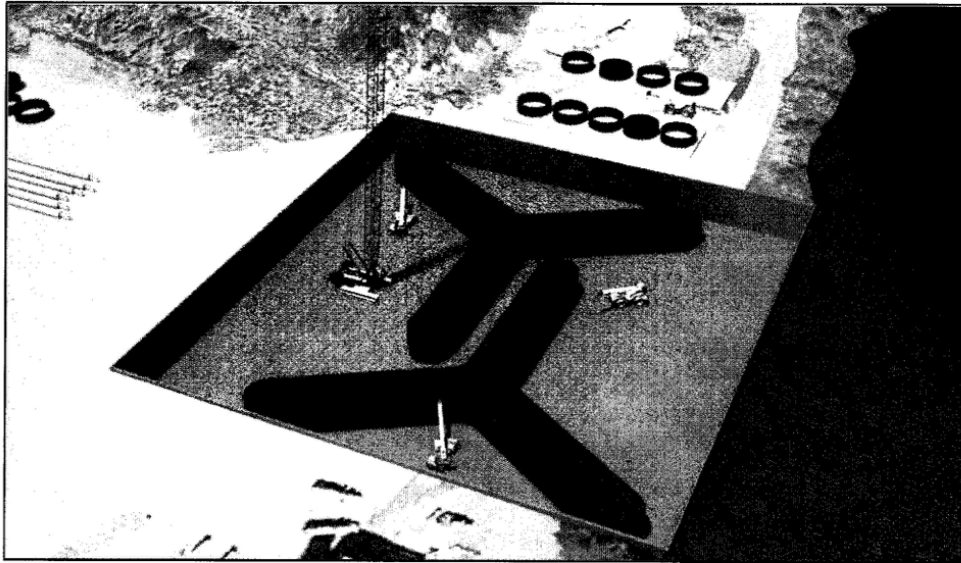
The floating foundation bases would be towed using a tugboat down the Penobscot River to Mack Point. The upper columns of the foundations would be shipped separately on barges, from the cofferdam to Mack Point.

At Mack Point assembly of the floating foundations would be completed and the turbine tower, nacelle (houses the shaft, gearbox, generator and controls), and blades would be installed on each floating foundation. The Maine Department of Transportation is planning to upgrade the Mack Point Facility to accommodate a larger crane capacity, and this Proposed Project would be one of the first customers to use the upgraded facility. Once assembly is complete, the turbines/floating foundations would be temporarily moored at state owned oil transfer areas next to Mack Point, to await suitable conditions and timing for deployment at the Monhegan Test Site. Assembly activities at Mack Point would take about six months, and the duration of mooring at the transfer areas is currently not known but would not exceed one year.



**Figure 8. Proposed Cofferdam for Construction of Floating Foundations.**

Note: Areas indicated as "to be moved" or "removed" would be relocated on-site at a location still to be determined. If 8 MW turbines are selected for the project, the cofferdam would need to be about 10% - 20% larger to accommodate construction of larger floating foundations.



**Figure 9. Rendering of Cofferdam.**

#### Anchor and Turbine Installation

Drag embedment anchors would be installed in the seabed at the Monhegan Test Site prior to deployment of the turbines. The drag embedment anchors would be dragged along the seabed by an anchor handling/installation vessel until they reach the required depth. As the anchor penetrates the seabed, soil resistance holds it in place. Gravity anchors, if used, would be placed directly on the seabed in an appropriate manner (not on a steep grade or other undesirable base). Each turbine/floating foundation would be towed to the site with a tugboat and connected to the chain mooring lines attached to the anchors.

#### Subsea Cable Installation

In water depths less than 100 feet, the subsea cable, including the alternative option for the cable to Monhegan Island (Alternative A), would be buried by a cable installation vessel trenching to a depth of at least three feet. The cable would be laid on the seabed and protected with rock or concrete mattresses if bedrock will not allow for burial. Deeper burial of up to six feet would be required in short sections where the cable crosses shipping lanes or harbor areas in water depths of less than 100 feet. Where the water is deeper than 100 feet, the cable would be placed on the seabed. Near shore, in water too shallow for the cable installation vessel (less than 15 feet deep), an excavator working from a barge would first dig a trench along the cable route and deposit excavated sediment next to the trench. The cable would be placed in the trench, and then the



excavator would move the side-cast sediment back into the trench, covering the cable. Currently, site geology at the Monhegan Island (Alternative A) and Port Clyde cable landings is not fully known. Future geotechnical studies would be completed to determine the most appropriate installation method. It is anticipated that a shore-based excavator would be used to dig a trench and install the cable in the same manner as described above for shallow water. However, it may be necessary to use other installation methods such as horizontal directional drilling at the cable landings. Revegetation of disturbed areas would occur following completion of installation activities.

#### Onshore Transmission Line Installation

In Port Clyde, the cable would be installed with underground and overhead portions as discussed in Section 3, to the CMP overhead distribution line. Roadwork, such as grading and paving, would be performed as needed to return the roadway to its previous condition.

*Alternative A, Cable to Monhegan Island* - In Monhegan, the cable would be routed underground to a splice to be located in a precast concrete vault. As noted, from the vault and adjacent stepdown transformer, the Monhegan cable would be buried in an excavated trench, or placed overhead on a rebuilt pole line, to reach the MPPD generator/switchgear.

### **5.0 Operation and Maintenance**

Following deployment of the turbines, the Proposed Project would include collecting performance data on the turbines and floating foundations for approximately five years. The Proposed Project would operate for approximately 20 years.

During operation, the turbines would be inspected regularly both remotely and through onsite visits. The schedule of monitoring would be developed as part of an operations and maintenance plan. The structures' responses to waves, currents, and wind would be monitored remotely via on-board sensor, data acquisition, and communications systems. In addition, periodic visits to the turbine would be completed by boat to visually inspect the structure, perform maintenance, and address other issues as they arise. Environmental monitoring would occur following installation, including monitoring of bats and birds, marine life, and noise within and in the region surrounding the test site. The duration of environmental monitoring would be determined in consultation with resource agencies.

A base location for operations and maintenance (O&M) has not been selected. The O&M base, which may be an existing facility, would include an O&M building with car park. The O&M building would be used for remote monitoring and analysis, storage and repair of small and medium parts, and operation and maintenance team meetings. The O&M building would be



located near, and have access to, a dock for workboat loading and unloading. The dock would need to have a crane to load components up to two tons onto the workboat.

## **6.0 Decommissioning**

A Project Removal Plan would be developed for the Proposed Project as part of the state permit application. The floating foundations and turbines and associated moorings would be removed using similar equipment and vessels used in the assembly process. Project components would be reused, or disposed of in compliance with applicable requirements. In addition, drag embedment anchors would be removed. If gravity anchors are used, they would be removed, or they could be left in place for future use if appropriate regulatory authorization was received. It is expected that the subsea cable and the onshore transmission line would be left in place for possible continued use of the Monhegan Test Site and by area residents.

After construction activities related to the floating foundations are completed, the cofferdam would be decommissioned and the Penobscot River shoreline would be restored to previous conditions.